

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1810.

[NUMBER 1270.

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BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

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February 13, 1810.

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AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,  
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A SERMON

ON REGENERATION,

WITH AN

APOLGY AND AN ADDRESS  
To the Synod of Kentucky;  
TOGETHER WITH  
AN APPENDIX.

BY T. B. CRAIGHEAD, A. B. V. D. M.

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS.  
WILL hereafter Practice Law in the Mont-  
gomery Circuit Court.

March 13, 1810.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
will punctually attend the courts of Fayette,  
Woodford and Scott. He resides in the upper  
corner house of the row fronting the south east  
end of the Court House, at Lexington.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WILL FUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF  
FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.

March 3d, 1810.

DOCTOR BARRY  
Has resumed the practice of Medicine in  
Lexington and its vicinity. He will be found at  
the Kentucky Hotel.

March 12th, 1810.

WOOL FACTORY.  
DANIEL BRADFORD being about to com-  
mence the Carding and Spinning of Wool, will  
divide CASH for any quantity of that article, deli-  
vered in Lexington.

He wishes to employ a man who understands  
the above business, to whom the highest wages  
will be given.

Lexington, March 13, 1810.

FOR SALE,  
A LIKELY Negro Woman, who understands  
house business.—Enquire of the printer.

12th April, 1810.

WILLIAM T. BARRY  
INFORMS his clients that his office is remov-  
ed to a brick house at the intersection of  
Mulberry and Short streets.

Lexington, 6th April, 1810.

EXCHANGE: A two story BRICK HOUSE  
and Lot of ground on Main street, for  
LAND, within one or two miles of this town.—  
Enquire of the printer.

Lexington, April 17th, 1810.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS  
MAKES Boots & Shoes, in the house lately  
occupied by Messrs. Fishell & Gallatin, near-  
ly opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a man-  
ner as makes it the interest of the public to give  
him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers  
can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c.

N. B. A lad of respectable connections, wan-  
ted as an apprentice.

12m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD  
FOR apprehending and bringing to me, John  
Richardson, an apprentice to the gun-  
smith business—he is about five feet two inches  
high, eighteen years old, fair complexion, light  
hair, blue eyes, a pleasant countenance; took  
with him a roundabout cloth coat of a drab  
colour, also a striped cotton coat, a pair of cord-  
ed velvet lead coloured pantaloons, also a pair  
of nankeen pantaloons, with some other clothing.

DANIEL BRYAN.

Fayette county.

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## FOREIGN.

### Latest from Spain.

By the ship United States, capt. Giron, in the very short passage of 25 days from Cadiz, we have received Spanish papers to the 29th ult. They however contain nothing either new or interesting.—We are informed verbally that the French remained masters of all the country on the opposite shores of the Bay of Cadiz. They were left in quiet possession, entirely unmolested, and were working constantly in strengthening their posts. They had commenced a heavy fire upon the Carracas, or naval store, with red hot shot.—Skirmishes between the advanced parties occasionally took place, but nothing of any great consequence occurred. The remains of Albuquerque's army, from 8 to 10,000 men, were on the island; about 2000 English troops, and the same number of Portuguese, commanded by English officers.—In the town the inhabitants and military spoke confidently of their being able to hold out.

The government was conducted by the Junta and the Regency, in conjunction, the former taking care, however, to retain the sole and absolute control of the finances. In consequence of this, a rupture had taken place between Albuquerque and the Junta.—Albuquerque had lost much of his popularity.

The captain of the port had been taken up and imprisoned, for a traitorous communication with the enemy.

Mr. Wellesley had arrived from England, as ambassador to the new Government. General Graham has also arrived, and superseded general Stuart. A large reinforcement of British troops was daily expected.—*Phil. Gaz.*

NEW-YORK, April 25.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here, down sound, the French schr. Ant, capt. Revet, 30 days from Bordeaux, with wine, brandy, &c. bound to Bourbon, put in here with both masts sprung. She sailed on the 25th of March, at which time, the American vessels in the ports of France, and at St. Sebastians, still remained under sequestration.

The supercargo, however, with whom we have since conversed, says he did not hear of any condemnations. He also says, if we make an honorable treaty with England, there will be no difficulty with France.—This gentleman also says, that it was understood, that the John Adams frigate was detained in England for Mr. Pinkney's despatches. This cannot be correct; for we have an account by the Juno of the despatches having been sent on board, and of the frigate's sailing for Havre on the 12th of March. He also informs, that 300,000 French troops had been sent to Spain; but that 100,000 of them had been ordered back. About 20,000 troops were at Bordeaux, quartered on the inhabitants. Bonaparte was to be married on the 25th of March.—About four days before he sailed, he heard that a U. S. vessel had arrived at St. Sebastians, with news of the probable removal of the non-intercourse, which gave apparent satisfaction.

The ship George Dyer, Cochran, was to sail from Bordeaux about the 1st April for Baltimore, as a cartel with passengers. Another vessel for Baltimore was to sail about the same time with passengers from Rochelle. The capture of Guadalupe, and the arrival of the French troops opposite Cadiz, was known at Bordeaux.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 28.

FOREIGN SUMMARY, From Altona papers received at the office of the Whig, by the arrival of the ship George and Albert, in 30 days from Tönning.

By an article from Amsterdam, dated March 17, it appears that Holland is to remain a distinct nation—however there is to be a total change in its ministry.—A new one is to be formed, consisting partly of Frenchmen.

By a proclamation of Jerome Bonaparte, dated Cassel, March 1, Hanover is taken possession of by his Westphalian majesty, as an integral part of his kingdom.

An Amsterdam article of March 17, states, that Copenhagen Jackson, by news from America, has been wounded in a duel.

An English frigate had taken two brigs on the coast of Norway, and carried them into Gotterburg roads, but were ordered off.

It was rumoured at Vienna on the 10th March, that the arch duke Joseph, was to be king of Poland. The arrears of the late contributions on Austria, have been remitted to the emperor by Bonaparte.

South Tyrol is to be annexed to the kingdom of Italy. Gen. Arrighi, duke of Padua, and a relative of Napoleon, it is rumoured, will be married to the princess Louise Charlotte of Saxony. She was born June 28th, 1794.

The Dutch funds on the 6th March had risen from 2 1/2 to 24 percent, at Amsterdam.

An alliance between France, Austria and Sweden is said to be about to take place, in order to draw a closer connexion of the continental confederacy. Pomerania, it is said, will be restored to Sweden.

Hannau and Fulda are to be annexed to the Grand duchy of Frankfort. The Bavarian army is to be put on the peace establishment.

In January last the Turks were said to be raising a new army of 150,000 men. The Russians, as reported, had advanced towards Silistria and Griegevo.

The march of the arch duchess Maria

Louisa from Vienna to Paris has been in a style of unusual magnificence. The mock ceremonials were performed at Vienna in the second week of March. Her uncle was said to be Bonaparte's proxy.—This connubial tie will undoubtedly draw a close connexion between the Bonapartean dynasty and the house of Lorraine. The celebrated Maria Theresa, the mortal enemy of France, never exulted more, than when she bestowed her daughter Maria Antoinette on Louis XVI. Can their union be portentous of the fate of the one about to take place.

The papers contain a variety of captures of vessels under the American and other flags, sent into the ports of France and countries under her influence.

BOSTON April 23.

By the arrival of the ship America, from Calcutta, we have received a file of papers, from which the following articles are selected:

The East India Company's ship United Kingdoms, and Charlton, have been captured by the enemy, after a smart contest, with a force much their superior.

The French, who captured the above vessels, consisted of the la Venus and la Manche frigates of 44 guns, and a corvette of 22 guns; and are the same which landed at Tappanooy, on the coast of Sumatra, and by occasioning apprehensions for the safety of Bengal, drew off part of the disposable naval force and thus the Bay of Bengal was left open to their depredations. The reports of the captures of the coast Sumatra are totally groundless.

The ship Rebecca, belonging to Smith and Buchanan of Baltimore, was carried into Manilla by the Doris and Psyche on the 29th May, having on board Dutch property to a large amount.

The inhabitants of the Phillipines are in the highest degree loyal to the cause of Ferdinand the 7th.

Two French frigates, a corvette, and three privateers, were said to be cruising in the Indian seas in Nov. last.

On the 24th of January, the note of the Duke de Cadore to the Baron de Rosil, minister of foreign affairs in Holland, was transmitted to Holland. On the 21st of Feb. king Louis addressed the following note to the Dutch Council of state.

THE KING TO THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Though I with regret see the end of the third Month, since my departure fast approaching, nothing has yet been decided with regard to our affairs.

I cannot, however, suffer a single instant to pass, after my recovery, without repeating to you the assurance, that all possible exertions shall continue to be made to preserve the existence of the Kingdom.

We cannot conceal from ourselves, that this costs us great and difficult sacrifices; but I shall not hesitate if there be but a possibility of Holland after all that can be demanded of it, being suffered to exist, to submit myself to the generosity of the emperor, my brother, in the just expectation that, upon the removal of all the causes of dissatisfaction, we shall receive those indemnifications to which we are so strongly entitled, and which will be more than ever necessary to us.

My intention in submitting myself to the pleasure of the emperor, my brother, in every thing that he can demand of us, is to convince him that we have many enemies; that we have been the victims of calumny, of petty passions & interests; but that we have never ceased, and still will continue, to admire the emperor, and to conduct ourselves as true friends and old allies of France, tried by numerous sacrifices & various events. Should I be able to succeed in this purpose, as I have reason to expect, every thing else will follow, inasmuch as it must be both the interest and inclination of France to favour and aggrandize her friends, and not to depress them.

I therefore entreat you to unite all your efforts to prevent emigration to foreign countries, and every proceeding that might indicate despondency, and to exhort the nation to avail the determination of the emperor upon our fate, with that firmness which is so peculiarly their character, and which so intimately belongs to the justice of their cause.

I am not ignorant of what every individual suffers. I have done everything to plead our cause in the most effectual manner. Neither the loss of time, nor the failure of my efforts, nor any other consideration, has been able to deter me from my purpose; and accordingly, I have every reason to believe, that if we can come to any arrangement, which does not exclude the possibility of our existence, Holland may still escape the present impending tempest; particularly if, after all this, there remain not only no grounds, but even no pretext for misunderstanding and dissatisfaction, to which all my efforts are directed.

Your loving King,

LOUIS.

PARIS, Feb. 21, 1810.

The Paris Moniteur contains many comments on the late Speech of the King of England, from which we make the following extracts.

SPECH.—" His majesty has received the strongest assurance from the American Minister resident at this court, that the U. S. States are desirous of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. This desire will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of his Majesty."

MONITEUR.—We scarcely know which to admire most, the pusillanimity of England towards Sweden, her irony towards Spain, or her conduct towards the U. S. The latter have just rejected your Jackson—Jackson, who ever bears written in his face the name of Copenhagen, and who is so stigmatised, that every relation with him can only produce dishonour. They have laid an embargo on your vessels; they have been deaf to your intrigues; and you have become humble, pliant and mild!—You consider yourselves happy, that the U. S. have not determined to make war upon you! Whence this language? men ask one another with astonishment! It shows a pusillanimity highly worthy of the rest of the speech. There is nothing to gain by war with America and with you every thing is done for gold. Men fight only for gain, and it is only for gold you shed your blood. Thinking men see, on the banners of your troops, in lieu of the leopards of your armories, those symbols of nobility and of chivalry, bales of sugar, of tea and of coffee. It is for these you fight. Your commerce would reap no profit from war with the U. S. and from that moment you are dealt to every insult.

SPECH.—" Whatever temporary and partial inconveniences may have resulted from the measures which were directed by France against those great sources of our prosperity and strength, those measures have wholly failed of producing any permanent or general effect."

MONITEUR.—You acknowledge that the measures directed by France against the main sources of your prosperity have produced some effect, but only a temporary effect. We shall point out the reason why that effect has only been momentary, and indicate the remedy. The affairs of Spain have opened to you many ports of that Kingdom; they shall be shut against you. Trieste was for you a place of immense trade; it is now forever shut against you. Holland, above all, obstructed the result of measures, which derive their force from the uniformity of execution; she has betrayed the common cause; she has received your goods under an American flag, disowned by the U. States themselves, or any other cloaks, but she shall not receive them any longer! Your orders in council of 1807, render it necessary that the coast and ports of Holland be occupied by French troops; and that shall be done. And, as one of the results of the first and second coalition was the extension of the coast of France to the Scheldt, the result of your orders in council of 1807 will be this to extend the coast of France to the Elbe.—The inconveniences which you have hitherto experienced in a momentary manner, you shall henceforth constantly experience, and in a manner more severe. It must be confessed, that the exertions required by the continental war, have caused many springs to be relaxed. The peace of the continent, secured by the union of two great empires, and the adhesion of Prussia, Denmark, Sweden and Austria, to the same system, will impart fresh vigour to all the measures, and deprive you of every means to trade with Europe.

BALTIMORE, April 24.

Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro, dated December, 1809.

Very little is known respecting the insurrection, in public, either here or in Buenos Ayres. But Spaniards here are regularly informed. It is, however, unsafe to speak much. The whole Potosi district is in rebellion, and in most of the mining country the king's books and registers are burnt. The places chiefly noted in the letters I have seen, are, Churcasaca, La Paz, Azequias, Aloguiras, Camana, Jurisdiction of Cusco, and its dependencies, Sarata, Yujur, Chinea, Tagua, Arica, Copia, Cusano, Saca, Reno Fuli, Guenacavilla, &c.

Extract from a Proclamation of the Spanish Americans in favor of Independence.

Americans.—To defend your country is not treason! to be loyal to it is not infidelity! to redeem it is not foolishness! to save it is not in justice! to deliver it is loyalty, is virtue, and is heroism! it would be perfidy to abandon it in the moment the most fortunate that could happen for its emancipation.

Decide!—Are you so lost to reason as to subject yourselves to a crown which does not exist; and which did it exist, would have as much right over you as Pope Alexander the VIIth had to make grants of what belonged not to him? It is argued that ambition authorises conquest, and that a domination of three centuries can justify usurpation? Deceive not yourselves! Usurpation is a crime, and conquest a veil to cover it; and one crime cannot be justified by another, more than time can convert iniquity into justice, or wrongs into rights, or violence into titillate deeds of possession.

Do then your duty—embrace independence, and make known, and make known to the inhabitants of North America, that you will be as happy and independent as they. That you are neither ignorant nor forgetful of the advantages possessed by a free and enlightened nation."

Extracts of Letters from a respectable friend to a worthy citizen near Salem.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 8, 1809.

"Much is said here about an insurrec-

tion in the Spanish part of South America, say, what is called the middle country between the provinces of La-Plata and Peru, in which the mines of Potosi are situated; it seems that the rebels are desirous of an independent government; that they have defeated the King's troops once; that they have taken and keep possession of the mines of Potosi; that they have burnt the king's registers.

In their proclamations, one of which is in this city, they compliment the citizens of the United States in the highest terms, they say, "Let us shew to our brethren of North America that we are equally fond of freedom as they are; and that we are determined to be equally as free, as independent, and as happy as they are, or persons in the attempt."

"That is nearly the language of it as I can get it. But this is known only to a few people, and those principally foreigners."

ST. SALVADOR, Feb. 5, 1810.

"For news I hope none, but the detection 3 days since of a conspiracy of 17,000 negroes to burn the city, and murder the inhabitants. The inhabitants will be in safety some time longer.

"How happy ought the inhabitants of New-England to be, when they reflect, that from this evil at least they are free."

### CONGRESS.

#### IN SENATE.

Wednesday, April 25.

The bill from the House of Representatives authorising a loan was read a first time and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Giles reported the bill to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a constitution, &c. with amendments.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the establishment of a National Bank.

Mr. Bayard moved to postpone the further consideration thereof to the first Monday in December next.

The principal reason assigned by Mr. Bayard for this motion, was the amendment, previously agreed to, authorising the President, with the approbation of the Senate, to appoint ten of the directors.

The question was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bradley, Brent, Champlin, Crawford, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Horsey, Lloyd, Pickering, Pope, Reed, Smith of N. York, Sumter, Turner—17.

NAVS—Messrs. Anderson, Clay, Condit, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Lambert, Leidy, Mathewson, Meigs, Robinson, Smith of Md. Whiteside—14.

So the motion was CARRIED.

And the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, April 26.

The bill to admit the Orleans territory as a state in the union, and a resolution for an amendment to the constitution in relation to titles of nobility, were severally discussed and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, April 26.

LOAN BILL.

The engrossed bill authorising a loan for a sum of money not exceeding the amount of the principal of the public debt, reimbursable during the year 1810, was read a third time.

Mr. Randolph moved to postpone the bill till to-morrow.—Motion lost, 50 to 47.

Mr. Stanford moved that it lie on the table, but subsequently withdrew the motion, to make way for a motion of Mr. Taylor to recommit the bill; which motion was negative, Ayes 37.

Mr. Stanford moved that the bill lie on the table.—Negative, 31 to 39.

Messrs. Pitkin, Dana, Randolph, Stanford, Taylor, Key, Quincy, and Upham opposed the passage of the bill, and Messrs. Montgomery Bacon, W. Alston, Johnson, Smilie, and Rhea defended it.

All the gentlemen who spoke against the bill professed to be willing in a proper manner to authorise a loan of any sum of money necessary to meet the appropriations made; but they contended that the bill was objectionable because the sum was not stated in the face of the bill; because the bill bore a deceptive appearance of borrowing money to pay the public debt, when in fact it was to meet the ordinary expences of the government; because the bill authorised a loan of 5,160,000 dollars, more by 1,160,000 than the Secretary of the Treasury had declared to be necessary, and because no loan ought to be authorised till bills now before the House were decided on, which involved a reduction of the annual expenditure.

In reply to the objections to this bill it was urged that the amount authorised (not required) to be borrowed was as definitely expressed as though in figures; that there could be no deception on the face of the bill, for if no debt heretofore contracted was now to be paid off, there would not only be no occasion to borrow, but there would be an immense annual surplus in the Treasury; that since the estimate of four millions had been reported to the House, various appropriations had been made, and it was impossible yet to say how much might be wanted, and no more would be borrowed than actually was wanted; that if the passage of the bill was delayed but a day or two, it would be very easy for gentlemen to prevent its passage at all.

The debate will be given at length hereafter.

The bill was PASSED, by Yeas and Nays as follow:—YEAS 77—NAVS 35.

Thursday, April 26.

The House were engaged from eleven o'clock till five, in discussing the bill for the reduction of the navy, and no question is yet taken on its going to a third reading, nor even on the amendment proposed by Mr. Smilie to be inserted in lieu of the sections stricken out.

True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations, limb'd by his back.

LEXINGTON, MAY 15, 1810.

To the Electors of the 5th Congressional District.

I tender, fellow citizens, my services to represent you in the 12th Congress.

In presenting myself to your notice, I conform to sentiments I have invariably felt, in favor of the station of an immediate representative of the people.

I am not vain enough to suppose that, in the event of receiving your approbation, I shall carry with me into the House of Representatives the ability to advance in any material degree the interests of my country. All that I dare promise is, that those political principles, which have hitherto directed me, shall continue to be my guide; and that in honest zeal to promote the welfare of the nation I yield to no one.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY CLAY.

Lexington, 14th May, 1810.

We are authorised to declare HUBBARD TAYLOR Esq. a candidate to fill the vacancy in Congress, occasioned by the appointment of the hon. Benj. Howard, governor of Upper Louisiana.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LYCURGUS, No. IV.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—As a farther animadversion upon the subject of my last number, it may be observed that the *lawyer*, in whatever capacity he may be interested, is entitled to pre-eminence over the *physician*. This may be manifested in a degree, by a comparison of the natural and acquired intellects of the two characters.

The negligence of parents with respect to the education of their sons designed for the practice of medicine, is proverbial; this principle is so completely triumphant over the minds of people generally, that by an association with them, it will be directly discovered; that if any should be so unfortunate as to raise a son who is not entirely *compos mentis*, he is by his parents immediately singled out for a medical pursuit. Ideas or negligence of this kind, are never seen or countenanced by a parent who designs his son for the profession of law. It is upon the strictest examination of his natural qualifications, and the most complete assurance of his super-eminent strength of mind, that this exalted avocation is assigned him; his education is guided by a fostering hand, and every attention bestowed upon him; hence it appears inevitable, that the *lawyer* must be superior to the *physician*, both in natural and acquired talents. But fellow citizens, justice compels me to observe, that the custom of the times and the interest of the *faculty*, have rendered it necessary that a few technical, a few nonsensical, and some mysterious phrases, should be learned by the *physician*, in order to qualify him for imposing without fear of detection, an almost insuperable barrier of accounts upon that being, who is so extremely unfortunate or ill-advised as to require his presence. That *physician* of the present day, who gets a patient within the sphere of his attraction, and liberates him without first impressing upon his mind an indelible remembrance of his every feature, of his insupportable avarice and lack of conscience, departs from the general rule—he is truly a sceptic in the fullest signification of the phrase.

The reason of this is, that the laws of the land have been remiss in not limiting the *physician's* charge; they have committed them to the regulation of that principle of justice, of that benign ingredient of conscience, which the author of nature has been gracious enough to bestow upon mortals generally, and which remains an attentive monitor in the human breast, until effaced by the baneful influence of avarice and oppression—hence the *physicians* render their account in Hyperoglyphic items beyond the comprehension of every thing except the measure of personal aggrandizement.

Fellow citizens, suffer me to enquire by what unaccountable ligamen it is that you are united to a faculty of men who answer precisely the above description? How does it happen that you are so blindly devoted to the cause of a class of men, the summit of whose qualifications, ambition and desire is to rob you in the gloom of incomprehensible mystery of that pittance which your daily labors or unremitting exertions so eminently entitle you? How does it happen that the *quack*, who has merely acquired the use of some technical words, should be suffered to exercise his malevolent imposition without detection? These circumstances are to me truly marvelous, and almost evince a belief that popular opinion is entirely bottomed on the whim of a few flaming demagogues.

Fellow citizens, the character and qualifications of the *lawyer*, lie open to the inspection of you all; his endowments they are easily perceived. And consequently you are enabled to form an estimate of his intrinsic merits, which forever secures you from imposition from that quarter.

The reverse is the case respecting the *physician*. There always has, and forever will hang a mysterious veil between the practice of *physicians*, and the eyes of the people; which, without more than common scrutiny, will ever be a snare for the unsuspecting multitude. From which of those professions then are we to expect the greatest portion of evil, or to which can we in safety most readily extend our confidence? Seeing the one lies open to our inspection, the other abides in the profoundest mystery; and seeing farther that the fees of the one are not limited by human laws, but that they often having forwarded their patients (through ignorance) to the invisible world, are even then at liberty to charge whatever compensation their avarice dictates, for the rendition of

this all important service? and seeing that the fees of the other are limited and ascertained by the strictest rules of justice, and that heavy penalties are denounced against those who dare transgress them.

Fellow citizens, divest yourselves of prejudice; give reason and justice their proper influence, and say whether or not the *physician* is less detrimental to the interest of society than the *lawyer*.

LYCUS.

THE PRESS GANG.

Extract of a letter from Capt. COTTOU, to his wife in Boston, dated

ANTICOU, March 1, 1810.

"A few days before I left Liverpool my brother Joseph, being out in the evening, had the misfortune to be met by a press-gang and was taken into a rendezvous house and kept; he sent the next morning for me to come to him; I accordingly went, but to no purpose. The Captain of the gang swore that he was an Irishman; I contended long with him but it availed not for me to assert that he was my brother; they wanted men and no matter what they were; all were dragged on board the *Princess*, (the guard ship that lay in the river.) When I found he was taken on board, I thought no time was to be lost in getting him off; I immediately went to an attorney, took a writ then to court, swore to a debt of £28 he was indebted to me, then to the water bailiff and got the silver ore sent on board of the princess to take him, and put him in prison for the debt; when the captain of the *Princess* saw the silver ore, he would not deliver him up; for said he now he is in my charge I cannot let him go until you take him by habeas corpus from the King's bench in London. I went to my attorney, and asked his advice about it—he replied, the habeas corpus will cost you £45, besides other fees. No matter said I, take my affidavit and send to London for one. That we effected. After the habeas corpus writ came to Liverpool it was served on the capt. of the *Princess*, and the man demanded—he replied, he was willing to give him up as soon as he had received an answer from the admiralty office—Judge my trouble, the ship being ready for sea, I begged the shippers to spare me two days to have his final clearance from London. They granted my request; at the expiration of two days, the wind being fair, insisted on my sailing or putting another captain on board, for the ship could not be detained any longer. Finding no possibility of getting him clear before my sailing I went to my attorney, left him £198 to pay all expenses, and to get him clear as soon as possible, then to Mr. BREED, a gentleman of Boston, who had the goodness to take him in hand as I was obliged to sail; he has promised to interest himself in his behalf. At the time Mr. PITTY was impressed they had on board the *Princess* from Cowes for the United States. It is generally believed among the American merchants in England, that she carries out for approval and ratification, if they be deemed satisfactory, the provisional terms of adjustment supposed to be concluded between Mr. Pinkney and Marquis Wellesley. The vessel charged with these dispatches will, it is said, first proceed to Havre, where the best informed merchants suppose that she will take General Armstrong on board, in order to carry him home.

March 19. We have received Paris papers to the 13th, and Dutch to the 17th inst.

Jerome Bonaparte has published a proclamation, announcing the incorporation of the Electorate of Hanover with the kingdom of Westphalia, and it is expected that several of the provinces ceded by the Emperor Francis will be restored to Austria on the marriage of his daughter to Napoleon.

The Dutch papers, which announce these territorial changes, also anticipate others of great importance, as likely to result from this union; and indeed it will not surprise us to see Austria protuded into Turkey and new plans prepared on that side against our possessions in India, within a very short time.

The Empress Maria Louisa was expected on the 17th instant at Strasburgh, from which she was to set out the following day (yesterday) for Compaigne. The Moniteur of the 9th contains a plan of the fêtes and ceremonies at Paris in honor of the marriage with the Emperor.

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Accounts have been received from Holland, which state, that Bonaparte had issued a decree, ordering all American property in France to be confiscated and sold,

and the produce to be vested in the imperial funds, until the nature of the relations between England and the U. States, should be ascertained. The same letters add,

that General Armstrong had presented a

strong remonstrance against this violent

measure, in which he declared that he could enter into no treaty, nor hold any in-

tercourse with the French government, until the property confiscated was uncondi-

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We learn verbally by the passengers, that the U. States frigate John Adams was to leave England for France on the same day the Golconda sailed.

No change had taken place in the mis-

try, but such an event was daily expect-

ed.

The papers we have received, although 2 weeks later than our previous advices from London, are extremely barren of intelligence.

London, March 16. A very extra-

ordinary report was current at Ostend last Monday. It was confidently stated, that the Austrian Princess Maria Louisa—the intended bride of Bonaparte had fled in

disguise from Vienna, in order to avoid the marriage. This elopement rumor reached Dover by the Pappenburgh vessel Swilling, capt. Lantea.

March 17. A French flag of truce, from Boulogne, with dispatches on board for Boulogne, was met at sea, on Thursday evening, by the Cherokee gun brig, the captain of which received the dispatches from the French officer, and proceeded with them to Dover, where he arrived at night accompanied by the French vessel. The dispatches were yesterday received by government, and are, it is said, addressed to the Transport Board.

A report prevailed yesterday, that the bearer is M. Durac, Bonaparte's Marshal of the Palace, and favorite ambassador; but, on enquiry, we learn, that there is no truth in this report.

It was also rumored, that the dispatches contained overtures of peace, and the funds have risen in conse-

quence from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent.

The Cabinet is said to have again become a scene of jarring contention, in conse-

quence of a dispute which has taken place respecting the appointment of a successor to Lord Muirhead, who retires from the Admiralty. The desire of some of the mi-

nisters to place Lord Castlereagh at the

head of that department, is reported to

have given rise to a serious difference with their colleagues.

A vessel has arrived from Helvoet-Sluys

in 5 days. It was mentioned at that port

that Holland was to be united with France,

after the expiration of 1 month, when it

was supposed that the political and mili-

ta arrangements for such an event would

have been completed. It is presumed,

that the union in contemplation only ap-

plies to the districts south of the river Meuse.

We have information from North Holland,

through two channels. By the one we are

informed, that King Louis was daily ex-  
pected in Amsterdam, and by the other,  
which is about 48 hours later, that he had  
actually arrived in his capital. Notwith-  
standing however these accounts originate  
in very respectable quarters, we cannot  
altogether place confidence in them.

We have some further intelligence of  
the state of affairs in Russia, from a gentle-  
man who has just reached London.—He  
says, that all parties whether of the  
nobles, merchants, tradesmen or peasant-  
ry, are disgusted with the conduct of Alex-  
ander. The more sensible part of the  
community in that country apprehend that  
one of those revolutions, so frequent in  
that empire, may, under present circum-  
stances, be expected. At the time this  
gentleman quitted Petersburg, a war with  
France was not at all considered within  
the verge of probability; but as he passed  
through Germany, on his way hither he  
found that hostilities between Alexander and  
Napoleon were the constant topic of  
conversation.

From the same source we learn, that a  
rumor was very current of the intention of  
Napoleon to take possession of the Dutchy  
of Holstein, in total disregard of the rights  
of the Crown of Denmark. That country is,  
we are told, to be alienated to the Duke of  
Oldenburg, who was to assign his own  
domains to the kingdom of Westphalia.

London, March 18.—The enemy had  
not as late as the 11th of February taken  
possession of Alicante. Letters from hence  
contain a statement, which for the com-  
mon credit of the American name, we could  
wish to attach no belief. It is said that a  
correspondence had been detected between  
some Americans, residents in Alicante, and  
the enemy in consequence of which every  
American had been secured, and thrown  
into prison, by order of the Governor. The  
American Consul, Mr. Montgomery, is  
said to have been implicated, and was com-  
pelled to share the fate of his countrymen.

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was met at sea, on Thursday evening, by the Cherokee gun brig, the captain of which received the dispatches from the French officer,

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Providing for the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the marshals of the several districts of the United States and of the district of Columbia, and the secretaries of the Mississippi territory, of the Indiana territory, of the Michigan territory, of the Illinois territory, of the Louisiana territory, and of the Orleans territory, respectively shall be, and they are hereby authorized and required, under the direction of the Secretary of State and according to such instructions as he shall give pursuant to this act, to cause the number of the inhabitants within their respective districts and territories, to be taken, omitting in such enumeration Indians not taxed, and distinguishing free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years from all others; distinguishing also the sexes and colours of free persons, and the free males under ten years of age; and those of ten years and under sixteen; those of sixteen and under twenty-six; those of twenty-six and under forty-five; those of forty-five and upwards; and distinguishing free females under ten years of age; those of ten years and under sixteen; those of sixteen and under twenty-six; those of twenty-six and under forty-five; those of forty-five and upwards; for effecting of which, the marshals and secretaries aforesaid, shall have power, and hereby are respectively authorized and required to appoint one or more assistants in each county and city, in their respective districts and territories, residents of the county and city for which they shall be appointed, and shall assign a certain division of his district or territory to each assistant, which division shall not consist of more than one county or city; but may consist of one or more towns, townships, wards, hundreds or parishes, plainly and distinctly bounded by water courses, mountains, public roads, or other monuments; and the said enumeration shall be made by an actual inquiry at every dwelling house, or of the head of every family within each district, and not otherwise. The marshals or secretaries, as the case may be, and their assistants, shall respectively take an oath or affirmation, before some judge or justice of the peace resident within their respective districts or territories, previous to their entering on the duties by this act required. The oath or affirmation of the marshal or secretary shall be as follows: "I, A. B. marshal of the district of (or secretary of the territory of (as the case may be) do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will well and truly cause to be made, a just and perfect enumeration and description of all persons resident within my district (or territory) and return the same to the secretary of state, agreeably to the directions of an act of Congress entitled, 'An act providing for the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States,' according to the best of my ability." The oath or affirmation of an assistant shall be: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will make a just and perfect enumeration and description of all persons resident within the division assigned to me for that purpose, by the marshal of (or the secretary of the territory of (as the case may be) and make due return thereof to the said marshal (or secretary) agreeably to the directions of an act of Congress, entitled 'An act providing for the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States,' according to the best of my abilities." The enumeration shall commence on the first Monday of August next, and shall close within nine calendar months thereafter. The several assistants shall within the same nine months transmit to the marshals or secretaries, by whom they shall be respectively appointed, accurate returns of all persons except Indians not taxed, within their respective divisions; which returns shall be made in schedule distinguishing in each county, city, town, township, hundred, ward, or parish, the several families, by the names of their master, mistress, steward, overseer, or other principal person therein, in the manner following, that is to say: The number of persons in my division, consisting of appears in schedule hereto annexed, subscribed by me this day of A. B. assistant to the marshal of or secretary of

SCHEDULE

Of the whole number of persons within the division allotted to A. B.

Name of the county, parish, township, town or city where the family resides.
Name of head of family.
Free white males under ten years of age.
Free white males of ten and under sixteen.
Free white males of sixteen and under twenty-six including heads of families.
Free white males of twenty-six and under forty-five, including heads of families.
Free white males of forty-five and upwards, including heads of families.
Free white females under ten years of age.
Free white females of ten years, and under sixteen.
Free white females of sixteen, and under twenty-six, including heads of families.
Free white females of twenty-six, and under forty-five, including heads of families.
All other free persons, except Indians, not taxed.
Slaves.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every assistant failing or neglecting to make a proper return, or making false return of the enumeration to the marshal or the secretary (as the case may be) within the time limited by this act, shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the marshals and secretaries shall file the several returns aforesaid, and also an attested copy of the aggregate amount herein after directed to be transmitted by them respectively to the secretary of state, with the clerks of their respective districts, or superior courts, (as the case may be) who are hereby directed to receive and carefully preserve the same. And the marshals and secretaries, respectively, shall, on or before the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, transmit to the secretary of state, the aggregate amount of each description of persons within their respective districts or territories. And every marshal or secretary failing to file the returns of his assistant or any of them, with the clerks of their re-

spective courts as aforesaid, or failing to return the aggregate amount of each description of persons in their respective districts or territories, as required by this act, and as the same shall appear from said returns to the Secretary of State, within the time limited by this act, shall for every such offence, forfeit the sum of eight hundred dollars; all which forfeitures shall be recoverable in the courts of the districts or territories where the said offences shall be committed, or in the circuit courts to be held within the same, by action of debt, information or indictment; the one half thereof to the use of the United States, and the other half to the informer; but where the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the United States, the whole shall accrue to their use. And for the more effectual discovery of such offences, the judges of the several district courts in the several districts, and of the supreme courts, in the territories of the United States as aforesaid, at their next sessions, to be held after the expiration of the time allowed for making the returns of the enumeration hereby directed, to the Secretary of State, shall give this act in charge to the grand juries in their respective courts, and shall cause the returns of the several assistants and the said attested copy of the aggregate amount aforesaid, to be laid before them for their inspection.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every assistant shall receive at the rate of one dollar for every hundred persons by him returned, where such persons reside in the country; and where such persons reside in a city or town containing more than three thousand persons, such assistant shall receive at the rate of one dollar for every three hundred persons; but where, from the dispersed situation of the inhabitants, in some divisions, one dollar for every hundred persons shall be insufficient, the marshals or secretaries with the approbation of the judges of their respective districts or territories, may make such further allowance to the assistants in such divisions as shall be deemed an adequate compensation; provided the same does not exceed one dollar and twenty-five cents for every fifty persons by them returned. The several marshals and secretaries shall receive as follows: The marshal of the district of Maine, two hundred and fifty dollars; the marshal of the district of New-Hampshire, two hundred and fifty dollars; the marshal of the district of Massachusetts, three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Rhode-Island, one hundred and fifty dollars; the marshal of the district of Connecticut, two hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Vermont, two hundred and fifty dollars; the marshal of the district of New-York, four hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of New-Jersey, two hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Pennsylvania, four hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Delaware, one hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Maryland, three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Virginia, five hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Kentucky, three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of North-Carolina, three hundred and fifty dollars; the marshal of the district of South-Carolina, three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Columbia, fifty dollars; the marshal of Georgia, three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of East-Tennessee, one hundred and fifty dollars; the marshal of the district of West-Tennessee, one hundred and fifty dollars; the marshal of the Ohio district, two hundred dollars; the secretary of the Mississippi territory, two hundred dollars; the secretary of the Indiana territory, one hundred dollars; the secretary of the Michigan territory, one hundred dollars; the secretary of the Illinois territory, one hundred dollars; the secretary of the territory of Orleans, one hundred and fifty dollars; the secretary of this territory, one hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every person whose usual place of abode shall be in any family on the aforesaid first Monday in August next, shall be returned, as of such family; and the name of every person who shall be an inhabitant of any district or territory, without a settled place of residence, shall be inserted in the column of the schedule which is allotted for the heads of families in that division where he or she shall be, on the said first Monday of August next; and every person occasionally absent at the time of enumeration, as belonging to that place in which he or she usually resides in the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That each and every free person, more than sixteen years of age, whether heads of families or not, belonging to any family, within any division, district or territory made or established within the United States shall be, and hereby is obliged to render to such assistant of the division, if required, a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of all and every person belonging to such family respectively, according to the several descriptions aforesaid, on pain of forfeiting twenty dollars, to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt, by such assistant, one half for his own use, and the other half to the use of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That each and every assistant previous to making his return to the marshal or secretary, (as the case may be) shall cause a correct copy, signed by himself, of the schedule containing the number of inhabitants within his division, to be set up at two of the most public places within the same, there to remain for the inspection of all concerned; for each of which copies the said assistant shall be entitled to receive two dollars, provided proof of the said schedule having been set up and suffered to remain, shall be transmitted to the marshal or secretary, (as the case may be) with the return of the number of persons; and in case any assistant shall fail to make such proof to the marshal or secretary aforesaid, he shall forfeit the compensation by this act allowed him.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State shall be, and hereby is authorised and required to transmit to the marshals of the several states & to the secretaries aforesaid, regulations & instructions pursuant to this act, for carrying the same into effect, and also, the forms contained therein of the schedule to be returned, and the proper interrogatories to be administered by the several persons to be employed therein.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That in case there shall be no secretary in either of the territories of the United States, the duties directed by this act to be performed by the secretary, may be performed by the Governor of such territory, who shall receive the same compensation to which the secretary would be entitled for the performance of said duties, and be subject to the same penalties.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO: CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, & President of the Senate.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for the purpose of trying the practical use of the Torpedo or submarine explosion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, payable out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expence which shall be incurred in any actual experiments, when the President of the United States shall deem it expedient to cause such experiments to be made, which shall be under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the navy, for the purpose of ascertaining with precision, how far the torpedo or submarine explosions may be usefully employed as engines of war, who is hereby directed to report to Congress the result of the experiment with his opinion thereon.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives,

GEO: CLINTON, Vice-President of the United States, & President of the Senate.

APPROVED—

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and for returning the surveys theron to the Secretary of the department of war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on

continental establishment, their heirs or assigns entitled to bounty lands within the tract referred to Virginia, between the little Miami and Scioto river, for satisfying the legal bounties to her officers and soldiers upon continental establishment, shall be allowed a further term of five years, from and after the passage of this act, to obtain warrants and complete their locations, and a further term of seven years, from and after the passage of this act as aforesaid, to return their surveys and warrants, or certified copies of warrants, to the office of the Secretary of the war Department, any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding.

\* Her terms continue as heretofore.

Lexington April 16th, 1810. (4eot3w)

Mrs. BECK'S ACADEMY.

Mrs. BECK with the greatest respect informs his friends and the public, that he will devote all his time and attention to Mrs. Beck's school while she continues under so severe an infirmity, and also in assisting her when restored to health; assuring them that his utmost ability shall be exerted to merit their patronage.

Mrs. Beck had solicited Mrs. Mentelle, three months ago to teach French, History and Geography, and who is now ready to attend when a sufficient number of Pupils will authorise it. Mrs. Mentelle continues her Lexington school as usual.

Lexington March 8th, 1810.

GRATEFUL for the encouragement

hitherto received, and solicitous for its continuance, Mrs. Lockwood presents her acknowledgements to her friends, and informs them and the public, that her Academy is open for the reception of young ladies either as boarders or day scholars.

From the liberal patronage she has received, during her residence in Lexington, she has been induced to conclude her method beneficial.

She therefore deems it only necessary to assure those who may honor her with their confidence that her most strenuous exertions shall not be wanting to render them every satisfaction.

\* Her terms continue as heretofore.

Lexington April 16th, 1810. (4eot3w)

WANTED,

TWO HUNDRED HOGHEADS  
TOBACCO  
AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS  
WHISKEY,

For which the highest going price will be given.  
Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 5000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hogshead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey, all of which will be sold low for cash, or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with prickers and templets, Groving Plains and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallowe and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone:  
Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

ABNER LEGRAND

Has just received from Philadelphia,  
A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF  
GOODS,  
WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW.  
By WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.  
Lexington, December 26, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS,  
HAS received in addition to his former stock  
of Merchandise, and is now opening a large as-  
sortment of

DRY GOODS,  
Suitable for the present and approaching season—  
Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gun-  
powder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon,  
Hyson and Congo—with an assortment of Glass  
Ware, Queen Ware, &c. All being bought on  
the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually  
low for cash.

Lexington, 20th Sept. 1809.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

MADISON COUNTY, Set. MARCH TERM, 1810.  
John Harrison's Administrators, complainants,  
against

William Peak and Francis Hilly, def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Peak is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court; therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant (William Peak) do appear here on or before the third day of the next August term of this court and answer the complaint of his bill, or on failure thereof the same shall be taken as confessed against him and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this commonwealth eight weeks a-  
greeable to an act in such case made and pro-  
vided.

A copy—Teste,  
CHRISTO. IRVINE, D. C. M. C. O.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Harrison County Set. February Term, 1810.  
JAMES DOWNDAR, complainant,  
vs.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, & JER-  
EMY SHROPSHIRE, def'ts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant James Montgomery is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court; therefore on the motion of said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant do appear here on or before the third day of the next June term of this court and answer the complaint of his bill, or on failure thereof the same shall be taken as confessed against him and it is ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this commonwealth eight weeks a-  
greeable to an act in such case made and pro-  
vided.

A copy—Teste,  
ANDW. MOORE, D. C. M. C. O.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

MADISON COUNTY, Set. MARCH TERM, 1810.  
George Cleveland, complainant,  
against

William Peak & Francis Hilly, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Peak is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, therefore on the motion of said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant do appear here on or before the third day of the next August term of this court and answer the com-  
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monwealth, eight weeks, agreeable to an act of  
Assembly in such case made and provided.

A copy—Teste,  
CHRISTO. IRVINE, D. C. M. C. O.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. MILLER WOODS, Take notice, I shall on the Saturday preceding the third Monday in June next, in the court house in Lancaster, Garrard County, and between the hours of Ten o'clock in the morning, and Four in the evening of that day, proceed to take and continue until I have taken the depositions of James Turpin, John Banton and others, to be read as evidence in a suit in Chancery now depending in the Garrard Circuit Court, wherein I am complainant and you &c. are defendants.

Yours,

JOHN ALDRIDGE.

May 4, 1810.